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country of Rhode Island. This year, however, at least one male has been heard singing upon the 28th and 29th of June, and the 1st and 2d of July in precisely the same neighborhood where he was heard and seen, as previously recorded. The song this year was a rather faint-hearted imitation of the Cardinal's fine call. By that I mean, that it was not uttered with the boldness observed in previous years. This may have been due to the great heat or some other cause, but there is no question it is the voice of the Great Carolina Wren upon the dates given this year.

I send this note to 'The Auk,' hoping that some other observer may feel prompted to record his observation, as it is certainly a matter of interest to Rhode Islanders to find this delightful bird becoming a fairly regular summer visitor.— R. G. HAZARD, *Peacedale, R. I., July 4, 1907.*

Large Set of Brown-headed Nuthatch's Eggs.— On March 17, 1907, I took a set of eggs that perhaps is worth mentioning. While out riding I saw a Brown-headed Nuthatch (*Sitta pusilla*) fly from a hole in a pine stump (about 6 feet up). Riding up to it I broke a piece of the wood away and peeped in. To my surprise, the nest contained nine eggs. I took the nest and eggs and now have them. Incubation was slight. The eggs are rather under the average in size and very uniformly marked. I have never seen a set of more than six eggs before and have found sets of that number rather rare. The usual set here is five eggs, while often it is four and sometimes only three. The earliest set I have ever taken was a set of six fresh eggs on March 3, while the latest was a set of five slightly incubated on April 22.— I. F. ARNOW, *St. Marys, Ga.*

A Recent Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila cærulea*) **in Delaware Co., Pa.**— On May 18 while out birding near Wayne, Pa., I was surprised to see a Blue-gray Gnatcatcher above me. I was more than pleased to see it on account of its rareness in this locality and also the first one I had ever seen. I followed and watched it at close range with fairly strong glasses and feel very sure of its identity. The long black tail with white edges and the whole appearance of the bird were unmistakable.— LEONARD S. PEARSON, *Wayne, Pa.*

Two Birds new for Ohio (*Oceanites oceanicus* **and** *Merula migratoria achrustera*).— During a recent visit to New Bremen, Anglaize Co., Ohio, Mr. Gus Kuenning, a banker and close observer of birds, told me about the occurrence of Wilson's Petrel at this place. On July 7 of this year, he found the partly decomposed body of a bird, which had been washed off the roof of St. Paul's church by a severe rainstorm. He identified the bird and upon cross-examining him I found that he knew very well what he was talking about and that his identification was correct. How long the body had lain on the roof could not be told and it was also too far gone to be preserved. It was probably killed by striking against the church tower. This is the second species of these wanderers that has been found in the State of Ohio.

In going over my specimens of Ohio Robins I found a female shot April 20, 1900, at Waverly, Ohio, that agrees in coloration with the description of *Merula migratoria achrustera* as given in Vol. IV of Ridgway's 'Birds of North and Middle America.' The measurements are somewhat larger than the type measurements, but the bird certainly is much closer related to *achrustera* than to *migratoria* proper. I do not doubt but what the majority of the southern Ohio Robins belong to the southern variety, as even some of the wintering Robins shot there are not typical *migratoria*.—W. F. Henninger, *Tiffin, Ohio.*

Petiver's 'Gazophylacium.' — I recently found in an old book shop a unique copy of Petiver's 'Gazophylacium Naturæ et Artis,' consisting of 100 folio copper plates and 1245 figures of "beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects, shells, plants, corals; as also diverse fossills, formed stones of the sea, with their names, places and short descriptions to each," London, 1702–1709.

With these two volumes of plates was originally published a small volume of text giving a short description of the original of each figure. This last volume seems to have become very scarce for in 1742, a Mr. Roger North of Rougham, after waiting upwards of twenty years, found a copy; then, for his amusement, he transcribed all the descriptions onto a sheet opposite each figure in the plates. Not satisfied with this he gathered five other of Petiver's productions, in all 195 folio plates, and 2726 figures, treating them in the same manner, thus producing 258 folio pages of finely written matter.

Aside from being unique the book is of especial interest to Americans as it contains 92 figures of American animals, birds, insects, etc. Perhaps the most interesting and probably the first cut ever published of the Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Trochilus colubris* Linn.) is found on Plate 3, Fig. 8. It portrays the back view of a rather well shaped skin and the written description reads "*Tomineio Mariana Virescens Gutture flammeo.* The Humming Flame Throat. The Reverend Mr. Hugh Jones sent me this scarce and beautiful bird from Mary-Land."

On Plate 6 is figured the side view of a skin. In a general reference to all the figures on the plate I find: "Here you will see first a mondescript Bird from Mary-Land with a Golden or yellow throat"; then each figure is treated separately and the following occurs, '*Avis Marylandica Gutture Luteo.* The Mary-Land yellow throat. This the Reverend Mr. Hugh Jones sent me from Mary-Land." Doubtless church records somewhere will show who this clergyman was who sent bird skins from the Jamestown Exposition region over two hundred years ago; 1696 to 1698 being the years most often mentioned in acknowledging specimens.

Another figure on Plate 43 represents the American Eared Grebe, opposite which he writes: "*Ardea Exotica Aurita.* This Bird is very remarkable For its two eared Tufts on the Head and Wanting its Back Toe. Mr. Ray's Figure of the *Ardea Cinerea minor* in his Ornithology Tab. 49, pag.